Governors-General were Protestants and two Catholics, but the two latter, Smith and Murphy, deeply resented any effort by strong Catholic elements to make use of a common religious belief to advance personal interests. The same ratio persisted in marital status, for nine were married, and two, Forbes and Murphy, were eligible bachelors. In wealth, it could be said that only three Governors-General, Forbes, Harrison, and Davis, were so fixed financially as to be able to be lavish in their expenditures.

The average length of gubernatorial service was three years. Ide served the shortest period, barely five months, and Harrison the longest, over seven years. In contrast, Caesar was in Gaul eight years, Clive in India six years, Raffles in Java five years, while England kept Cromer in Egypt many years. The constant shifting of Spanish Governors-General drew from Rizal a bitter complaint in his novel, *Noli Me Tangere.* A continuation of the same unfortunate system in American times resulted in much loss of momentum and was detrimental to the service.

If I were to attempt hastily pen-pictures of the various American viceroys, I would in large strokes draw the following: Taft was the organizer of the Philippine Government who demonstrated constructive genius. He gave himself wholeheartedly to advance the welfare of the Filipinos, and was willing to see his popularity with them wane when he thought that they were unwisely rushing Philippine independence. I was not acquainted with Wright,

but have been given to understand by old-timers that he swung to the other extreme from Taft by advocating equal opportunities for all in the' Philippines, His administration was pointed to as a model tested by patriotic American standards. Ide was a good man who was not left in office long enough to be able to display his talents. Smith had an understanding of Filipino ways and gave the Islands a calm and uneventful administra-